



Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Sep 19 2015 - Sep 22 2015



Week 2 - Valid: Sep 23 2015 - Sep 29 2015



Confidence
High Moderate

Produced: 09/18/2015
Forecaster: Rosencrans

- Tropical Cyclone Formation** Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater strength).
- Prior TC Formation Outlook** Tropical cyclone outlook from previous release.
- Above-average rainfall** Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range.
- Below-average rainfall** Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range.
- Above-normal temperatures** 7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range.
- Below-normal temperatures** 7-day mean temperatures in the lower third of the historical range.

Product is updated once per week. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



The MJO remains weak, so the ongoing El Niño, tropical cyclones, and atmospheric Kelvin waves are likely to most strongly modulate the pattern of tropical convection. Tropical Depression Nine and Ten both developed over the central Atlantic, and are forecast to remain far from land for the next 5 days. Tropical Depression Ten is forecast to strengthen to a tropical storm in the next 24-48 hours.

Additional tropical cyclone development is possible near the southeast coast of the CONUS, although probabilities are around 40% for the next 5 days. Across the East Pacific, a relatively quiet period is forecast, with 1 disturbance near the Baja given a 30% chance of developing over the next 5 days. About 1290 miles southwest of Hawaii, formation odds for a tropical cyclone are at 30% for the next 48 hours. Through Week-2, some models depict slightly increased odds for tropical cyclone formation over the deep tropical Atlantic and over the far eastern Pacific, with weak signals near the Hawaiian Islands as well.

Aside from those modifications to the tropical cyclone formation threat areas, the forecast patterns of tropical rainfall are not modified significantly from the prior outlook. Those parameters are likely to reflect the continuing El Nino to a large degree.

----- Prior discussion follows -----

Ongoing, strong El Nino conditions continue to drive the large scale tropical convective anomalies. Tropical cyclone activity has been responsible for the bulk of the remaining fluctuations in tropical convection during the past 7 to 10 days. The Wheeler-Hendon RMM MJO index and the CPC velocity potential Index both indicate no MJO signal, and reflect the ongoing convection over the eastern Pacific. A notable difference from last week is the westward spread of westerly anomalies over the eastern Pacific, to about 130W.

Most dynamical models have little to no signal MJO related for Week-1, with some models indicating a resurgence of convection anywhere from the Maritime continent to the Central Pacific in Week-2. The solutions favoring convection over the Central Pacific are more aligned with the ENSO state, so those solutions are favored as inputs for the outlook.

Tropical Storm Henri developed over the central Atlantic and moved northward for 2 days before dissipating. Over the eastern Pacific, Hurricane Linda, which attained Category 3 intensity, and Tropical Storm Kevin decayed early this past week. Hurricane Jimena finally dissipated north of Hawaii after 58 advisories. Tropical Storm 20 developed over the western Pacific, and is forecast to move north of Guam and Saipan, then turn even more northward, likely to stay east of 140E and Iwo To. Tropical cyclone formation is likely late in Week-1, just northeast of Guam and southwest of Hawaii. Additionally the tropical cyclone formation threat is increased over the east Pacific, while tropical cyclone formation over the central Atlantic is likely during the next 48 hours, and potentially later in Week-1, as well. During Week-2, tropical cyclone formation odds remain increased near Guam and between Guam and the Philippines. The East Pacific and deep tropical Atlantic Oceans are likely to remain active as well.

During Week-1, ongoing El Nino conditions favor enhanced (suppressed) convection across the central and eastern Pacific (Maritime Continent). Suppressed convection is also likely over the Caribbean. Additionally, some low-level westerly wind anomalies over India give evidence to the likelihood of a

monsoon depression developing, which will likely spread heavy rains to central and eventually northwest India.

Suppressed (enhanced) convection is likely over the Maritime Continent and Caribbean (central and eastern Pacific). Some models are predicting enhanced rainfall along 10N, from about 130E to 165E.

Forecasts for suppressed convection over South Sudan are provided in collaboration with CPC's Africa Desk and are based on model forecast guidance and regional scale anomaly features.